ST. THOMAS.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Oct. 21, 1854.

We have just been visited by what is proneunced by the oldest inhabitants the heaviest fall of rain that has occurred within their remembrance, or that the traditions of the place make any mention of. The storm commenced on Sunday last about noon, and continued rainingliterally pouring most of the time-with little intermission until Wednesday evening. Some idea can be formed of its violence from the fact that the rain-guage indicates a fail of water to the amount of thirty-two inches on a level; and also that said amount is equal to what usually falls at this season (the rainy season, too, by the way) in the space of six months. As will readily be supposed, so violent a rain has caused small damage in town and throughout the Island. The water suddenly collected on the slopes of the high and abrupt mountain immediately in the rear of the town, forced its way down to the sea through various channels provided by nature, usually dry, yet now filled and over-Sowing like so many swollen rivers, sweeping down in its way, earth, stones and whatsoever rub bish lay in its course, which it deposited in the streets, swept into the houses of the poor and the stores of the merchants. The streets are consequently very much torn up, and much suffering and loss had happened to the lower classes, whose dwellings, situated in the valleys through which these extempore streams forced their way, are not built sufficiently high to prevent the water coming in on such extraordinary occasions. Three or four bodies have been found since the subsidence of the flood, of persons who it is supposed lost their lives by being carried away by the force of the torrent which they were attempting to cross. The wind blew constantly with great force from the South, though fortunately it did not amount to a burricane, as was feared by all, which apprehension was indicated by the closed and bar-ricaded aspect of all the houses, each family living by itself, and social intercourse being, for the time, almost wholly interrupted. Notwithstanding, however, the wind was of sufficient force to try the anchor, and the quality of the cables of the vessels lying in the harbor. And during the storm the bark "Magnolia" of New-Haven, which came in on Sunday and anchored in the mouth of the harbor, dragged her anchor, and by the merest good fortune, escaped wreck on the rocks on the good fortune, escaped wreck on the rocks on the leward side of the bay. We only hear from Porto Rico, and St. Croix, that they were visited by the same rain storm, the particulars of injury not yet being received, but it is impossible that the planns in both Islands have not extensively fered, and that the coming crop of canes will be materially lessened by it.

materially lessened by it.

Birds of passage are beginning to return from their recreations and visitations, their tours of pleasure and business in the States and Europe.

Among these we are happy to greet, and announce as particularly interesting to some of your readers, Consul C. J. Helm, Esq., with his recent Ken-tucky bride; and also Capt. Traverse, a real thorough, active, and efficient American business man here. These gentlemen, with their families, arrived on Sunday, just at the commencement of the storm, in the bark Kate, in an unusually short passage of ten days from Baltimore. The Kate is I believe, a somewhat notorious craft, owing to some peculiarity in her construction—a fancied disproportion. I think, between the hight and weight of her masts and rigging generally, and her hulk—one of the various expedients, or experi-ments if you please, adopted by American enterprise, not to say recklessness, in order to save time, and beat all the world in the shortness of sea voyages. The less of the Kate has been predicted from the time she began to run. But she runs still, and runs fast, and mover knows runs still, and runs fast, and were knows a calm. Her passengers speak highly of her performances on her recent trip, when, too, in respect of her unfavorable qualities, she was put to no slight test; and also with great satisfaction of the able segmenthin of the sale. of the able seamanship of her master, J. Oliver, together with the attention he unweariedly pays to the comfort and cheerfulness of his passengers; the civil, accommodating, and courte ward those who commit themselves to the hos pitality of himself and his "good ship"—qual-lities, I may take present occasion to state, which, on ship-board, or anywhere else, are sure to make friends, but which, it is to be regretted, are not always found in the masters of vessels toward their passengers; who, when they are fairly out to sea, feel themselves at perfect liberty to disregard the happiness of the same, and even treat them with ighness, incivility, petulance and irritability h have no place in the relations of gentlemen and ladies-which have no proper place on ship board, unless it be before the mast, and of which there is a great deal too much there.

I forgot to mention in its proper place that dur-ing the storm, the brig Jas. H. Comery and the ship Kentucky, of Boston, which were loading with guano at Bird Island, the former having lost her anchors, the latter having struck through the off her false keel, were compelled to leave and put for this port. They left the island in company, intending to keep together, the more so as the Kentucky was leaking badly, and the wife of the Captain of the brig being on board, where they were, at the time the storm commenced, both living on account of superior accommendations. living en account of superior accommodations, the wife not being able to accompany her husband on board on account of the hight of the waves. During Monday night, however, they parted com-pany, and the most diligent search of the Captain of the brig throughout Tuesday and Tuesday night, was unable to discover the Kentucky. He arrived here on Wednesday morning, filled with most painful apprehensions of the loss of the ship and his wife. Happily, and to the no small relief of others than the Captain, the English steamfrigate Devastation, then in port, with the Cap-

frigate Devastation, then in port, with the Captain on board, went out in search of the missing ship, and succeeded in finding her on Thursday morning, making her way, though quite disabled and leaking, to St. Thomas.

American flour is in great demand just now, and the merchants in that line are not at present able to meet all calls. A new market is for a few months opened at Martinique, the French Government having permitted the opening of her ports for a time to the importation of other than French breadsuffs, which, at present, France cannot supply, owing to scarcity at home. A large not supply, owing to scarcity at home. A large carge is also being dispatched to-day to Laguayra. I must not omit, also, to notice the opening during the present month of a fine, airy and commodious building as a "Marine and Strangers" "Hospital." The want of such an institution was sadly felt in this commercial place by the merchants, the masters of vessels, and many a poor sailor boy, during the prevalence of yellow fever two years ago. This led to the formation of a capital stock by the merchants of \$10,000, which sum has been consumed in the erection of the building. It is of brick, pleasantly situated, with large, airy rooms, and is to be put under such management as will secure the best atten-tion and the utmost possible comfort to the sick, be he the master of a vessel or poor Jack from the "fok'sel."

BERMUDA.

GREAT HURRICANE-VISIT OF PEZUELA. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribu

BERMUDA, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1854. Local events in this Colony have been varied of late by a visitation, the like of which has become semewhat rare with us. I allude to a Hurricane. On the evening of the 21st and morning of the 22d. a terrific gale raged over the Bermudas. One of our newspapers (The Bermudian) very correctly says that

Since the harricane of 1839, these Islands have not experienced a storm equal in duration or in destruc-

the greater part of Saturday night last and thoughout the forenoon of the succeeding day, Sunday."

Fourteen ho ases and small tenements have been unroofed by this hurricane-hundreds of fruittrees, especially the Banana, are lying in heaps upon the ground, torn from their stems or uprooted by the terrific violence of the wind; and sturdy cedar trees were wrung off their stems as though they were mere saplings. One sloop capsized and several sail-boats went on shore during

the storm. Happily, no life was lost or injured. The flag-ship Boscawen, with Admiral Fanshaw on board, arrived here from Halifax on the 25th inst. The Boscawen encountered the hurricane of the 21st about 90 miles to the north of these Islands. She lost her quarter-boats, and even the davits from which the boats were suspended, were torn from their sockets; her main topgallant mast was carried away, and her close-rected main topsail and hauled-up foresail were whipped into ribbons. She was about 130 miles

reefed main topsail and hauled-up foresail were whipped into ribbons. She was about 130 miles from the center of the storm, which bore E. S. E. of the ship. The barometer fell to 29° 40° at the hight of the gale as experienced by the Boscawen. The ex-Captain-General of Cuba, the Marquis de la Pezuela, with the Marchioness, their daughter, and suite, are on a short visit at these Islands, having arrived in the Spanish war-steamer Colon, on the 23d inst., from Havana. The Colon came here for repairs and coals. There are about two hundred Spanish soldiers on board the Colon; they are returning to Spain after the usual period of tropical service. The Spanish war-steamer leabells II has also been here for coals; she left of tropical service. The Spanish war-steamer Isabella II has also been here for coals; she left on the 29th inst. for Cadiz.

The weather here at present is delightfully

MEXICO.

Correspondence of The Freeman's Journal.

Mexico, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854. MEXICO, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

The Government papers inform us that an end has been put to the revolution in the northern departments, and that the insurgents have been driven across the Rio Grande; but it still continues in the across the Rio Grande; but it still continues in the South and West, and has even penetrated into the department of Mexico and into the interior, where robberies have become more frequent—which, it is said, is done by the insurgents. Robberies in this city are also becoming more frequent; but letters from Tepic, published here, even in The Universal, go to show that in that neighborhood (Jalisco) they are burning and destreying property, and mangling, torturing and victimizing people in the most horrible and cruel manner, acts worse than ever has been represented to have been committed by the savages in the North. The letters state that a band of forty-two persons has been carrying on this assassination and the North. The letters state that a band of forty-two persons has been carrying on this assassination and destruction for eix months past, and that they have now increased to two hundred. The Government, according to its own papers, commenced last year this kind of warfere, although not to the extent of cruelty that is practiced at present, on the coast of the Pacific. This Government has offered pardon to all that will lay down their arms, and those who will not accept it must be shot when taken afterward.

must be shot when taken are ward.

The French prisoners taken under Raousset, a Gunyamas, have been sent to the castle of Perote and some of the papers here recommend the Government to pardon them and put them at liberty, they also recommend that the Mexicans who have erfiment to pardon them and put them at liberty; they also recommend that the Mexicans who have been banished should be permitted to return to their country; and the official organ replies that it is true that the revolution is nearly at an end, but that it will not answer to allow them to return, and at the same time Mr. Rivas Palacios was expulsed, who in time past has been in the Cabinet, and also Governor of the State of Mexico.

A report was prevalent here for some time that Santa Anna was to have received some vessels of war from the Spanish Government to blockade the coast of the Pacific. This has been prevented by the revolution in that country, and it appears now that he has chartered a Hamburg steamer on that coast for the purposes.

he has chartered a Hamburg steamer on that coast for the purpose.

The plan of introducing so many Spaniards into the country and army has been very anpopular. The French from San Francisco have not been true to the Government; Santa Anna will not have anything to do with the Yankees, and cannot well trust to Mexicans, after shooting, banishing, and persecuting them in every possible manner, and it appears he has made an attempt to obtain Swiss soldiers to come to his assistance—in which, it is said, he has been disappointed also, as they do not wish to cross the Atlantic in order to trust to uncertainties; so that his situation is becoming every day more precarious; and there pointed also, as they do not was to cross the Atlanto in order to trust to uncertainties; so that his situation is becoming every day more precarious; and there has been trouble in the wigwam, to judge from the long and tedious Cabinet Councils that have taken place of late. The Universal, which is the conservative Government organ, announced, a few days ago, that it is a disturbance which some intriguing persons wish to create in the Cabinet, but that the conservative party is strong and will not yield, and that it will unite to support its principles: since that, in its editorial, it talks against the impolicy of convoking a Congress, or granting the liberty of the press; says that Louis XVI lost his head by ceding to the popular clamor, and that Napoleon gained by sweeping the streets of Paris with grapeshot; and, after manifesting great uneasiness for several days past, it quietly tells the public that the President has informed the Governors that nothing has happened, that he had not any intention of changing his Cabinet, and that his Government is to go on as heretofore—meaning, I suppose, as long as it may be possible for it to do so; because the public is not contented, and the conservative party has received a severe shock.

It is true we do not know all the particulars of the case have were shock that the resident was know that some of the old friends of

It is true we do not know all the particulars of the ase, but we know that some of the old friends of Santa Anna, not belonging to the party in power, have told him, that unless he changes his ministry his present policy, he will most probably be sa rificed, as Yturbide and Guerriero have been before him, by the same party. To any kind of change it appears his ministers are opposed, and the Chief of the Order of Guadalupe is therefore vacillating, un-decided, and undetermined, as to the course he ought to adopt; some think that he wishes to retire to Car-tagena again, where he has his bouse and property. Still, as they say, there is litte money to be now pick-ed up by him, because his countrymen have always signs again, where he has his bouse and property.

Still, as they say, there is litte money to be now picked up by him, because his countrymen have always complained of his helping himself to some of the public revenue, and certainly his great avarice and ambition to command, which appear to have increased with his years, have overcome the better qualities of his mind. One thing is certain, that the present state of affairs cannot last a great while longer, and how this country is to recover from the state of anarchy which this party has placed it in, it is difficult to comprehend, for hearly the whole population will be aroused and in a disorganized state: a war of castes may take place, which has sametimes been talked of, and as has taken place in Yucatan, and the murders and robberies will be more frequent than ever as a matter of course. The United States, when it had possession here, might have kept the country as a territotial dependency with little or no trouble, and no expense, until a fit occasion to annex it; they would have had then the leximus of Tehuantepec with several other short routes to pass to the Pacific; they would also have acquiring the Island of Cuba with several other short routes to pass to the Pacific; they would also have acquired the Island of Cuba with more facility and would have set at rest for ever with more included and would have a rest of ever the question of Europea interference in that part of the world, which now is still open to them. In case these terminate speedily their own differences in Europe, it is more than probable they will turn their united attention to this Gulf and this country, posunited attention to this Gulf and this country, pos-sessing so many natural advantages, so many differ-ent climates, and such varied and rich resources which its inhabitants unfortunately are unable to turn o any proper advantage, and which others, therefore coner or later must do.

NORTH CAROLINA .- The Legislature of this State meets at Raleigh on Monday, Nov. 20. Two United States Senators are to be chosen, one in the State made vacant by the expiration of the term of W. P. Mangum, and the other to succeed Mr. Badger, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The Fayettvulle Observe speaking of the assembling of the new Legislature, says:

Legislature, says:

"It will be unquestionably a session of great interest and importance. The elections to be made will be exciting enough, but even they sink into comparative insignificance when compared with other matters which must come forward for decision. Among these we may mention the extension of our system of internal improvements; the settlement of the question of banking capital; and the action upon the entire body of statute laws of the State. The session will thus be greatly protracted, we doubt not.

Pickfockers in the Cars.—A gentleman and lady had their pockets picked on the pussage from New-York, last evening, while in the cars of the Norwick line. The gentleman's pocket-book contained about \$3.50. On the loss being made known to conductor Pratt, be promptly locked the car-doors and commenced a search. The pocket-book was found on the platform outside the cars, and the money behind the zinc screen near the stove, where the rogus had thrown it as the search become supplementally close for the zinc screen near the stove, where the rogus had thrown it as the search become unpleasantly close for him. The lady's pocket-book was not found. It con-tained only two or three dollars. [Boston Trav., 18th

NEW PUBLICATIONS. ADAMS AND SLAVERY.

SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY; OR, THERE MONTHS AT THE SOUTH IN 1854. By NEMENIAN ADAMS, D. D. 12mo , pp. 213. Boston: T. R. Marvin. The author of this extraordinary tractate has reently made himself famous by his correspondence with the fire-eating Virginian, the notorious Henry A. Wise. That correspondence placed him in no enviable position on the subject of Slavery. It authorized no one to form a high idea of his sagacity, breadth of view, knowledge of the world, or even common sense. The simplicity which could lead him to expect any valuable suggestions from the Hon. Mr. Wise in regard to the domestic institutions of the South, reminds one of his celebrated namesake and official brother, Parson Adams, in Fielding's novel of Joseph Andrews. Nor does this volume inspire any different opinions respecting the caliber of the author's mind. We know nothing of him, except from the present remarkable performance. It is understood that he is an orthodox divine of considerable repute in the metropolis of New-England. If this is the case, his work is entitled to a degree of consideration which it could not command by its merits. Speaking from the central point which he occupies, his voice will be heard over a wider extent than could be expected from its natural strength. We dare say that he is an accomplished scholar, a preacher of enchanting, silvery eloquence, and a man of sweet amiableness and saintly sympathies. He is, doubtless, a favorite with many pious flattering circles, admired for his unction, and believed for his bland benevolence. But all these charming traits do not qualify him to discuss wisely a question of grave moral and political import. The whole tone of the volume betrays a feeling, on the part of the author, that he was out of his element while preparing it for the press. It has a feeble, indecisive, supplicatory air, as if the writer wished to obtain pardon for the expression of his opinions. While it cringes with an almost canine submission to the South, it does not manfully face the opponents of Slavery at the North. It rather suggests, exhorts, beseeches, than argues and enforces a principle. Indeed, there are occasional passages which would lead the reader, if in a mood of concession, to suppose that the author himself was adverse to Slavery. He has hints to that effect. He mes language which, in its literal acceptation, implies that human bondage is an evil; but this is not his prevailing doctrine; the cloven foot soon becomes visible, scorching every generous impulse beneath its tread; and his choicest morsels of eloquence go to illustrate the chivalrous virtues of the slaveholder, and the enviable condition of the slave. We are not to suppose that his apparent admissions against Slavery are for the sake of deception-intended to throw dust in the eyes of northern readers. They only show the obscurity of his perceptions, and his vacillation of moral purpose. He undertook his task with the view of exhibiting the sunny side of Slavery; but he often relents in its execution; facts are too stubborn for his fancies; and, with an inconsistency that does more honor to his heart than his head, is compelled to dash

gloomy shades. The origin of a defense of Slavery by a North ern divine, apparently so uncalled for, becomes apparent in the progress of the work. It was prompted by a spirit of grateful sentimentalism, on account of hospitable courtesies, during a temporary visit at the South, -by sympathy with the religious exaltation of the slave, in spite of his temporal degradation, -and by a reaction of mind from previous exaggerated views concerning the obvious, visible effects of the servile relation.

the brilliant colors of his picture with some

Mr. Adams was led to pass a few months at the South, on account of the health of an invalid friend. He went, as far as appears, with the usual Northern impressions against Slavery. The delineations in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had produced a strong effect upon his feelings. The image of Topsey was imprinted on his mind as the exponent of colored children. He expected to find the whole juvenile race of blacks a provoking, disgusting brood of Calibans and Flibbertegibbits. Of course, the full grown negro would be only a horrid example of the perversion of "God's image carved in ebony." The character of the Southern women had been presented in an equally distorted point of view. He had formed wholly erroneous ideas in regard to the influence of Slavery on female character. Nor were his impressions more correct as to the general state of society at the South. He had been led as much astray by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, as if he had taken the book of Joshua as a guide on an Oriental tour. In short, Uncle Tom's Cabin was like a solar microscope applied to vinegar, revealing terrible lizards, snakes, and other monstrous, blood-thirsty reptiles, while nothing but an agreeable surface appeared to the naked eye. Thus regarding the South as a menagerie of rampant, carnivorous animals, our excellent Primrose leaves his quiet pilgrim parsonage, and sets out, not in quest of adventure, but forced to open his eyes to the new lights that were to dawn upon him.

He arrived at New-York, with a heart thank ful for escape from the perils of the journey. So far, so good. Not without a silent ejaculation of gratitude, he takes his seat at the table of the hotel. A row of black waiters stood behind the True, he had seen the sight before. But never before with such interest. The shining faces around him called up thoughts of the South and of slaves. They seemed to him like straggting cinders at no great distance from the burning house which he was soon to see. As he looked on their dusky visages, his bowels melted in compassion for the suffering slave. Their dreary looks, even in the enjoyment of freedom, powerfully suggested the sadness which must dwell on the faces of bondmen. He felt that he had come more than half way toward the home of a race which would only excite sorrow in his

At length, he enters Savannah River. There lay the rice plantations-but where the slaves ! A feeling of dread was mingled with curiosity. He called to mind the pathetic lines of Cowper, which depict the cruelties and horrors of slavery. He anticipated hearing the clanking of chains and the groans of the oppressed. Thus the thought of reaching the South was more and more painful. He felt afraid to trust himself in scenes which had so painfully touched his imagination.

But on landing at Savannah, how deliciously did these night-mare illusions pass away! He felt sure that he should find the whole black population cowed down beneath the lash of the master -but instead of this, "the slaves were all in good humor, and some of them in a broad laugh." "The delivery of every trunk from the tug to the

wharf was the occasion of some hit or repartes, and every burden was borne with a jolly word, grimace, or motion." The hilarious heart of our livine was softened at once. The horrid specters that had haunted him disappeared in the light of Sambo's gayety and white teeth. He began to like the slaves. He began to laugh with them. An irresistible spell comes over him, and his prejudices are already half-destroyed.

By the time that he is able to sally forth on a reconneitering tour through the City, the enchantment is confirmed. In the delightful publie squares of Savannah, he meets "young women, with bandanna and plaid cambric turbans," who entirely take the shine off of anything similar in the northern cities. They prove to be "very respectable colored nurses" who treated their young charge with a tenderness and devotion truly maternal. This was not all. One of the first colored men, to whom his attention was directed, upset all his old notions. Such grace in his adaddress, such "a rhetorical lifting of the arm, ruch a glow of good feeling-that he could scarce believe him to be a slave." A load was lifted from the sensitive conscience of our pliant doctor of divinity by his first superficial look at the slaves in the city. Their gayety had a singular effect on his spirits. They seemed so charmed with his presence as to damage his pious humility, suggesting the vain thought that they meant to pay him a personal homage. No wonder, that his fancy ceased to be haunted by the specters evoked by Mrs. Beecher Stowe. Such "unaffected politeness" could never have been learned under the lash. He was so dazzled by its peerless radiance, that he felt as if in a new world-he took care to notice every colored chevalier as he passed, and get his full share of smile and salutation-and would even " have stopped and paid a good price for a certain good morning, courtesy, and bowbut it was worth more than gold." In these ecstatic satisfactions, were passed the first vernal days of his residence in Savannah. The era of good feelings was fully ushered in, and the sublime contentedness of the wanderer was com-

But still new joys were in store for his devout spirit. Training day occurred during his visit. Three bands of colored musicians came to salute his host, who was commander of the military battalion. These black warriors called out all the latent enthusiasm of his nature. His æsthetic eye was at once struck with their personal graces. "One of the bass-drummers was a fine specimen of the human frame, his points set off by his tight military dress, while a pair of green periscopic spectacles gave an additional touch to his looks. Contemplate this picture, O ruthless abolitionist, and let a blush of ingenuous shame mantle on your cheek, that you could ever have audaciously attacked an institution, which produces such model Apollos in the form of bass drummers, and even sets off their good looks with "green periscopic spectacles." We are not astonished that Dr. Adams crept to his bed that night "a sadder and a wiser man," and found when he "awoke the next morning that a slight frost had touched some of his northernmost fancies about the

His "surprise and pleasure experienced a high tide." when he saw for the first time a congregation of slaves in their Sunday clothes. " see slaves with broadcloth suits, well-fitting and nicely-ironed fine shirts, polished boots, gloves, umbrellas for sunshades, the best of hats, their young men with their blue coats and bright buttons, in the latest style, white Marseilles vests, white pantaloons, brooches in their shirt-bosoms, gold chains, elegant sticks, and some old men leaning on their ivory and silver-headed staves, as respectable in their attire as any who that day went to the house of God, was more than I was prepared to see." So delighted was the Doctor at this unexpected disclosure of negro Brummelism, that he felt an impulse to shake hands with every one of them, as an expression of his pleasure at seeing such specimens of "respectable, dignified Christian gentlemen." But he feared to be seen in the act-his cooler judgment prevailed-and he discreetly abstained from the gratification. Contenting himself with lifting his hat to the crowd, he received such a response, " such smiles, uncovering of the head, and graceful salutations," that he almost lost the Christian in the Scribe or Pharisee, and "felt that he did love such greetings in the market-place from such

But we are not to imagine that all the exhibarations of our author proceed from such apparently trivial sources. They, indeed, throw him into a perpetual delirium of excitement; but in his graver intervals he enumerates several of the more important benefits of Slavery, which made a profound impression on his inquiring, susceptible mind. Thus, the labor on cotton plantations is not so severe as is usually supposed. " Taking each day's labor by itself it is no more toilsome than is performed by a hired field-hand at the North." "I have spent summers upon farms," he tells us. "where the owners and their hands excited my sympathy by toils to which the slaves on many plantations are strangers." This glorious evangel of labor is modestly stated. It would not do to proclaim the good news with too loud a flourish. Else the discoveries of the Doctor might induce some of our northern farmers, who, by his showing, are worse off than the slaves, to emigrate incontinently, and offer themselves for sale in a southern market. This vailed and timid suggestion of Dr. Adams may remind the reader of Dean Swift's proposal to relieve the surplus population of Ireland by cooking and enting the babies.

The comparative lightness of slave-labor is not the only benefit of the arrangement of society at the South. The person of the slave is protected against annoyances and injuries by a strong public sentiment. A chivalrous feeling preserves him from insults and blows. Crimes are diminished by the personal relation of the colored man to the white citizen. Our police measures cannot rival the beneficent system of the South in its distributive agencies to prevent burglaries and arson. Mobs are unknown at the South. (It was a company of gentlemen, doubtless, that drove that eminent Massachusetts counselor, Mr. Hoar, from the city of Charleston. Meetings for lynching a negro. or an abolitionist, we presume are opened with pealm singing, and of course do not fall into the category of mobs.) The personal liberty of slaves is in contrast with the notions that many hold. The feeling of masters is, that they will not keep a servant who is not willing to remain with them. If they run away, they are pursued only as property—a subtle and delicate distinction, for which we give Dr. Adams full credit.

Still further, the South is distinguished for the

absence of popular delusions. Spiritr al-rappings, biology, second-adventism, Morm nism, and "the whole spawn of errors" which infest the free States, do not find subjects at the South. There is more faith and less it addelity there than here. Pauperism, also, is prevented by Slavery. It relieves the land fro'n the plague of the detestable immigrants, w'.o. according to Dr. Adams, introduce loatb come evils, compared with which "the presence of a respectable colored population is sgreeable. In connection with this topic, the Doctor gives several very broad hints that the best thing the Irish can do is to seek for admission into the privileges of Slavery.

But it was the religious condition of the slaves that most strongly challenged his admiration and envy. This is so high and palmy as to call forth the surprise of every visitor. Our own laboring classes are not fit to hold a candle to the blacks in the matter of religious experience. Even at the South, piety is far more common among the slaves than their masters. More than one-third of the whole number of communicants reported by the Synods of South Carolina are colored peo-

by the Synods of South Carolina are colored people. Dr. Adams went to their prayer meetings.

They met in the choir part of the gallery, in the evening, once a week. A white brother presided, as the law requires, and read a portion of Scripture; but the slaves conducted the meeting. They came in with their every-day dresses, and each, as he entered, prostrated himself in prayer. One of them stood up before the desk and repeated a hymn, two lines at a time. At the singing of the last stanza in each hymn, they all rose; and they invariably repeated the last two lines of a hymn. They prayed without being called upon. Such prayers I never heard. There was nothing during the week that I anticipated with so much pleasure as the return of that prayer meeting. Earnestness in manner, overflowing love to God, compassion for their fellow-man everywhere, gratitude subbounded to Christ for his great love wherewith he loved them, a deep and touching sense of unworthiness, supplications for mercy and for grace to keep them from sin, all expressed in original, but frequently ungrammatical yet sometimes beautiful and affecting terus, characterized all their prayers. "O Lord, we prostrate ourselves before thee on the sinful hands and knees of our poor miserable bodies and souls." "O Lord, may our hearts all be sot right to-night; may thy blessed Spirit shine away all our doubts and fears." It was touching to hear one man say: "Bless our dear masters and brothers who come here to read the Bible to us, and pay so much attention to us, though we ain't that sort of people as can onterpert thy word in all its colors and forms." "O my heavenly Father," said an old man, "I am thy dear child. I know I love thee. Thou art there; angels, good men are there. I am coming home. I am one day nearer to it."

One man prayed in so loud a voice that he could le. Dr. Adams went to their prayer-meetings.

One man prayed in so loud a voice that he could have been heard distinctly across the Connecticut River in any part of its course on a still night. Still his prayer "was musical and wholly incensive." "Sometimes " says the Doctor, "the ordinary low responses of feilow-worshipers in the Methodist prayer meetings would be excited by seraphic expressions in the prayer of a slave brother to such a pitch as to raise involuntary shoutings from the whole meeting, in which I almost wished to join, for the thoughts expressed were so awakening and elevating that, or ever I was aware, my soul made me like the chariots of Amminadib.

As to the prevalence of licentiousness among the slaves, Dr. Adams intimates that North ern minds have been greatly prejudiced by the repetition of fabulous narratives. "After reading all that has ever been written respecting the sale and purchase of 'yellow girls,' and the extent to which the sin alluded to prevails at the South, you may obtain from any experienced policeman in one of our cities dis closures which will give exercise to virtuous abhorrence and indignation as great as the statistics of sin and misery elsewhere can excite, unless, indeed, wickedness at home fails to exert the enchantment which belongs to other men's sins. What if there were some way in which this iniquity in the free States proclaimed itself as it does, through the complexion at the South ?"

Apart from the admirable social fruits of slavery Dr. Adams does not fail to adduce the authority of the Bible in its support. When the Hebrew nation was organized by the Most High, he found among the people masters and slaves. But he did not purge out the institution by positive enactments: he did not cause the dead bodies of the slaveholders to fall in the wilderness; but made slavery the subject of legislation, and protected the parties concerned in performing its duties. So also the New Testament, though it breathes a spirit fatal to oppression, counsels no measures against it, teaches that the relation of slavery is not sinful in itself, nowhere assails the institution, and instructs and exhorts masters in regard to their duties as slaveholders. The case of Philemon, a fugitive slave, "who is sent back to servitude with an inspired epistle in his hand is a touching exemplification of the tenderness of the Lord toward the "principle of ownership'

the Lord toward the "principle of ownership" in human beings.

That small epistle to Philemon, that one chapter, that little piece of parchment, that mere note of apology—that this should have fallen into the sacred canen, and not the epistle to Loodicea, is curious and interesting to those who regard the providence of God in the canon of Scripture. That little writing is like a small, firm beach, where storms have beaten, but have left it pure and white. It is the least of all seeds in Paul's epistles. It is a curiosity of inspiration, a solitary idiom in a language, a Stone-henge in a country, a warm stream in the sea; it begins with loving salutations, ends with affectionate Christian messages, and sends back a servant to his master and to a system of Slavery under which this fugitive could, if his master required, be put to death.

But Dr. Adams's whole tissue of rhetoric on

But Dr. Adams's whole tissue of rhetoric on this point is liable to the objection made to a similar attempt by a President of one of the New-England colleges, which, by-the-by, we understand, was promptly suppressed by his more judicious friends. "I admire," said a staunch old divine, "the conservatism of the Rev. President L. He has even written a book to show that Slavery is sanctioned by the Word of God." 'Ah!" replied the irreverent layman, to whom the remark was addressed, "I fear that if he makes out his case, he may excite a prejudice in the some minds against the Supreme Being.'

The philosophical acumen of our apologist for Slavery is signally shown in his ingenious defense of negro flogging. "In a well-regulated southern household," the rod is out of sight; it is seldom alluded to; threatenings are rare; but the knowledge on the part of the slave, that there is a whipping in reserve, "will have a salutary effect." It greatly diminishes the trouble of housekeeping: for a bad servant cannot be dismissed, and his place supplied at the intelligence office; the "rod in pickle" is an essential domestic institution; and "in good hands this power is exercised without abuse." If cases do once in a while occur in which too much blood is taken from the streaming back of a negro, it is not so bad after all; for " slaves are not the only subjects of these cruelties, nor masters of slaves the only transgressors." Things as bad sometimes take place in the Free States, and from these accumulated wrongs, according to the ethical code of this inimitable moralist, a sublime and salutary right is compounded.

Another delectable touch of morality is at. forded to the curious reader in Dr. Adame's de fense of breaking open the Post-Office in order to prevent the circulation of Abolition papers at the South. But for this and similar effusions of meek charity we must refer the impatient inquirer to the volume itself.

The counsels of the Deity in regard to the des tiny of the Africans are described with a precision and minuteness, which might perhaps forever settle the agitation of the question, if Dr. Adams would condescend to point out the sources of his information. But we have no space for this topic. and must bring our remarks to a close.

We take leave of the work, not without a feel. ing of surprise, that any man, with a reputation to lose, should have ventured to come before the public with such a trivial performance on so grave a subject. His views appear to have been wholly circumscribed by the horizon of personal fancies. His pretended arguments are washed away in a watery gush of sentimentality. With no expansion of thought, he limits himself to the office of a narrow special-pleader, but destitute of the acuteness and skill essential to success, he becomes lost in clouds of verbiage. His tender sympathies with the delights of human bondage have emasculated his intellect, -with a rush of emotion, so that " his soul made him like the chariets of Amminadib," he launches out into assertions, whose pathes cannot conceal their ludicrous character .- and under the disguise of a soft, silken candor, extenuates the most detestable crimes, that have been engendered under the system of Slavery. With the one-sided facts. which Dr. Adams so profusely sets forth, a skilful advocate might have made out a plausible case against the freedom of the laboring classes, and caused "the worse to appear the better reason." But the author has not approached to success in this. We cannot, however, deny him the possession of a religious zeal to give a fatal stab to the cause of industrial freedom. According to the principles of his book, the working men of the country might well wish-to exchange places with the slaves of the South. Luckily his principles are not sustained, nor the conclusions which he would found upon them. His lame and impotent attempt to reconcile the moral sense of freemen with the enformities of Slavery, will soon be forgotten. It will cause the slaveholder to laugh in his sleeve at such an exhibition of credulous simplicity; while the healthy sentiment of the North will revolt at such recreant treachery to freedom in a professed Christian teacher.

HISTORY OF LOUISIANA. By CHARLES GAYARRE, 840. The Spanish domination in Louisiana, extending from 1769 to its cession to the United States in 1803, forms the subject of the present volume. It is the seto the previous work of the accomplished author, French colonial rule, and together with that work presents a complete history of the ancient colony of ouisiana. Like the preceding volume it has been prepared from cotemporary documents, and furnished an interesting picture of the social state and political progress of the Southwest, in the earlier epochs of its history. The work gives proof of extensive research it is written in an attractive style-and will doubtles find a place in every historical library.

MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON. Collected and arranged by John Frederich Schroeder, D. D. 12mo, pp. 423. D. Appleton & Co. A collection of political, social, moral, and religious precepts from the writings of Washington, drawn from authentic sources, and arranged under appropriate heads They consist mostly of brief paragraphs, condensing a valuable principle or suggestion in few words. The utility of such an epitome of the characteristic wisdom of Washington is ob vious. We have only to remark on the manner of its execution, which strikes us as judicious, compre hensive, and impartial. The volume is admirably brought out, as regards its typography, and will make a welcome addition to the best library.

SALT-WATER BUBBLES. By HAWSER MARTINGALE

The author of these sea-tales is a well-known Bos-ton editor, Capt. John S. Sieeper, who is equally fa-miliar with the forecastle and the printing-office. The contents of this volume, for the most part, have already appeared in print, and have gained a wide popularity. They present lively pictures of nautical life and character, without "overstepping the modesty of nature," by the use of profane and vulgar lan-guage. Their naturalness of description, even more than their animated and forcible style, entitles them to warm commendation. Several spirited original illustrations embellish the volume.

SWELL LIFE AT SEA. FROM THE LOG-BOOK OF A YOUNG STER OF THE MESS. 12mo, pp. 452. Stringer & Townsend The articles in this volume have been selected from different nautical writers of celebrity, and comprise & variety of incidents " from the rollicking adventures of Forbissy to the daring excitements of a Gaines man." They are suited to gratify the most exacting taste for "fun, frigates, and yachting," and if they meet with deserved success, will be followed by other 'yarns," forming a complete nantical library.

THINGS AS THEY ARE IN AMERICA. By W. CHAM-

ERRS. 12mo, pp. 364. Lippincott, Grambo & Go. Sold by De Witt & Davenport. In a plain, matter-of-fact way, the well-known Scotch publisher here gives a record of a hasty tour in the United States. His remarks are usually intelligent and candid, though not distinguished for originality or comprehensiveness .- A cheap edition of this work is issued by P. D. Orvis.

THE LAND OF THE FORUM AND THE VATICAN. By In this record of an Italian tour, it has been the lesign of the author, to treat secular subjects, in a religious spirit. A large portion of the volume is devoted to an account of the ecolosisatical ceremon of Rome, which are described in a lively manner, and ommented on, in a decided Protestant spirit, though

without asperity. Popular Tales, by Madame Guizot, translated from the French by Mrs. L. BURKE, is another seasonable volume, which must not be overlooked by Christmas caterers for the juvenile library. (12mo, pp. 404. Crosby, Nichols & Co. Sold by C. S.

The Inebriate's Hut, by Mrs. S. A. SOUTHWORTH. This excellent story, illustrating the beneficent fraits of the Maine Law, has reached a third edition. (Phillips, Sampson & Co. Sold by J. C. Derby.

Francis & Co.)

MAP OF OUR COUNTRY-Present and Prospective.

With a few additions and improvements now in the hands of the engraver, this will be the most comprehensive and useful map ever published. It is six for equare, well mounted, and one of the peculiarities it has is that none of the names of counties are given on the map, only the name of each county town; and the counties are arranged alphabetically, with towns and population upon the border, so as to be easily found, ad thus the face of the map is less confused. James P. McLane, civil engineer, draughtsman in the

Mesers. Gasten & Joknson, of this City, have published a new map with the above title, colored in counties from ocean to ocean, not only showing the old United States, but all the country westward, # present belonging to us, with a view of all Mexico, Cuba, St. Domingo and the Sandwich Islands, we suppose for the "prospective" part.